Gold is weak in New York yesterday at 1124, and declined to 1124, but rallied before the close to 1124. TENNESSEE BONDS closed in New York

last evening at 75 for both issues. Corron is in fair demand in New York at an advance to 191c for middling. GON. BULLOCK, of Georgia, is building

JOAQUIN MILLER'S first name is pro nounced Walk in.

a \$20,000 barn-aping Grant.

Ms. Curris, editor of Harper's Weekly, rays of Gen Butler that "his nomination by the Republicans of Massachusetts would be the most demoralizing blow that could befall the Republican party of the country."

THE Chicago Republican says that "it is reported, on very good authority, that Gen. Grant has written to ex Governor gressman-at-large, and promising him, in the event of his doing so, the control of the Federal patronage throughout the State. Trumbull and Logan have no influence with the present administration, and Grant wants a friend from the great State of Illinois."

A curious statement is made in Har per's Weekly, to the effect that there are Republicans in Obio who insist that the party should allow the election in October Oakey Hali's Account of His to go by default in order to defeat the renomination of Grant in 1872. The Cincinnati Commercial explains that "There are a good many Republicans in Ohio who are not enthusiastically for Grant, and would not be unhappy should the choice of the National Convention fall upon some other man."

EDUCATIONAL.

Proceedings of the St. Louis Convention.

Tuesday's Session-Moral Educa

St. Louis, Aug. 23 -In continuation of the proceedings of the Educational Convention yesterday, President Pinkard introduced Mr. Tappan, who, in the absence of Pret. Billout, of Harvard College, spoke in behalf of a department of higher education. After a few general remarks, be turned to Gov. Brown who was on the stand, and said that no part of the human being is forgotten in our scheme of edu cation. Above all we know and feel as the max m of our work, that the moral education is the most important thing of all; not only do we recognize its importance. but we do cars the methods to carry it out. We recognize that the education of every child in the land should be based upon the love of his fellow being.

W. D. Harkie, President of Superinrection, stated that Hon. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, who was to speak on the subject of the relations of the General Government to education, had been unexpectedly called to Washington on an errand of mercy, and could not be

The Classics. In the & partment of higher education, H K. Elsor, of Iowa, read an essay or classical study and the means of securing it in the West, in which he took strong ground in favor of classical study. No means of discipline have yet been discovered so effective and thorough. Referring to the means to secure attention

in this direction, he said: Considering the divisions of education into the * three departments-primary, secondary and higher-all find a deficiency in the supply of institutions of the sec ond grade, especially in the West. The State makes ample provision for the first class. For the third class the State provides only in exceptional cases. Through the Normal school the State prepares the teacher for his work in the primary school. The want of similar facilities for the training of classical teachers for our preparatory schools has been a serious hindrance to the prosperity of our colleges. To supply these facilities, to establish schools that shall, in rural districts culist the youth and initiate them in a course of classical study, we consider the immediate pressing want of the time. Direct efforts should be made in favorable localities for the establishment of independent training schools for classical teachers, or to form departments in existing schools sufficiently ample to fit youths for college, and the clamor against he sudy of the languages would cease.

Normal Schools-Gratz Brown Criti. The Normal and Superintendents sections were consolidated, and R. Edwards, President of the Normal school of Illinois, read a paper of the model schools in connection with Normal schools. This subject was discussed by Miss Annie C. Bracket, Principal of the Normal school of this city, Wm. F. Phelps, President of the Normal school of Minnesota, and Dr. Sangerster, Superintendent of the Normal institution of Toronto, Out.

Mr. Phelps entered a most earnest protest against the assertions of Gov. Brown.. He regretted exceedingly that the members of the association had been compelled to listen to such false ideas. Dr. Sangerster explained the methods

adopted in the school in his charge, and strongly advocated the union of normal schools and schools of practice. By such a combination his school had grown in a dred pupils now in the school, its full capacity, and upwards of two thousand applicants are waiting for admission. The doctor invited questions and explained some of the peculiar features of the

National Compulsery Education. A meeting of the General Association was held in the evening in the large ball

of the Po ytechnic building.
Mr. J. P. Wickenham, of Pennsylvathis, then delivered an address on the national compulsory system of education as impracticable and un American, in which he reviewed a bill introduced during the latter part of the last session of Congress by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. The discussion of the bill in Congress, he said, and the comments on its subject matter by the press exhibited a septiment in favor of some such system as that contemplated. The defeat of Mr. Hoar's bill does not set le the question. Its future consideration is probable, and it well becomes this body to give it due consid-

Mr. W.ckersham then examined in detail the nineteen or twenty sections of the bill, which, speaking generally, provide for the appointment by the President of a Siste Superintendent was limits the number of schools in each district which are leased or purchased under the direction of the Commission as of Education; all teachers are employed by local Superintendents; a direct tax of \$50,000,000 annually is directed for school purposes, assessed and collected just as the internal revenue. The speaker opposed such a meeting held last evening in the 20th measure on the grounds that the establishment of such a system is is opposition to the uniform practice of the national covernment; in opposition the views of the founders of the republic and the bading statesmen of the nation; is of doubtful constitutionality and in opposition to a sound republican political

Mr. W ckersham reviewed the condition of thugs at the South, out of which he said an so the idea of the bill. In view . The New York City and County Reveof that size of affairs let Congress judi- one Reform Association held a meeting ary merit. It has the talent, and we be- insurrectionary States. He regarded the ciously and the South in the efforts it is yesterday, and resolved to employ two lieve the will. If so, patronage will follow fourteenth and fifteenth amendment

WASHINGTON.

The trouble is not entirely over with the culebrated negro cadet Smith yet. It seems when the second cadet of this color, who was appointed early in the present tummer, was sent to West Point, he was placed under the charge of Smith, who was to initiate the new-comer into the mysteries of the position. Charges are now brought against Smith to the effect that he is hard, tyrannical and overbearing, and that he treats his protege with a genuine savage cruelty. In several instances the officers of the institution have been obliged to reprimand Smith severely for his inexcusable conduct. The new negro cadet is said to be very popular Gen. Grant has written to ex Governor with his white associates, and to be ex-Oglesby, requesting him to run for Con-tremly gracious and affable in his ad-

> It has been decided not to issue any report relative to crops for the month of August. Reports for August and September are to be issued conjointly. There has been a diminution in the aggregate worth of the crops of the Southern

> > NEW YORK.

Stewardship.

Suit for Public Property Worth \$1,000,000.

The City Accounts Produced, New York, Aug. 23 .- At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors and Common

Council held to-day, the city and county accounts from Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1871, were received from Mayor Hall, accompanied by a lengthy message and explanation of the same. LATER.—Special meetings of the Board of Supervisors and Common Council were separately held to-day, one to receive the city accounts and the other the county accounts. Three were huge budgets, beginning Jan. 1, 1869, and end-

ing July 1, 1871. Long messages from the Mayor accompanied each budget. The accounts are made up in chronological order, describing each warrant issue, amount, and the subject matter. The Mayor sent also a valuation of the city and county real estate, made by three sworn appraisers, whom the sinking fund ioners several months since se lected, Messrs Palmer, Bleeker and Miller. The valuation is within a fraction of \$244,000,000. The Mayor offi-cially says that most of the bonds of other cities are issued entirely on munipal credit, and claims that New York's great value of property is a collateral, unexampled in the history of the city.

He asks from each board a select committee to more particularly investigate the vouchers behind these accounts, and requests the committees to permit unpartisan committees of citizens to join in the examination. He quotes every statute of 1870, which he claims made it The general session then adjourned, a ministerial and compulsory duty for and various sections met in different the local authorities to pay enormous rooms, and transacted the business before | claims of years' standing of \$10,000,000, begun and made under the old Metropolitan City Deputies' and the abolished Board of Supervisors so as to allow the new government to begin unhampered. He claims a distinct understanding with the legislative, with men of both parties to provide for these claims, and says unless they had been provided for the new improved city government could not have

been legislatively inaugurated. The Mayor's message is regarded as candid, but officially bold and politically defiant. The accounts are partly printed and partly in manuscript, and make enormous budgets. When fully printed they will make several volumes of a thousand pages each. The reason assigued by the Mayor for delay is that ce the tables which accompanied the nessage two months ago the public demand for the utmost minuteness compelled a recall of the tables to be replaced y this succinct and chronological his

A Frank Move of Tammany on the Times-\$1,000,000 Worth of Proper

ty Involved. An ejectment suit was commenced to lay on behalf of the city against George ones d' Co., alleged owners of the Times building, the plat of which is claimed as city property. It is said the ground was given by the city in 1765 to a number of resbyterian gentlemen who built an old rick church thereon. The conditions of the cenveyance being that it should be orever devoted to religious uses and to the purposes of a cemetery, and revert to e corporation in case of its not being sed for these purposes. Aldermen will pass resolutions calling upon the city authorities to carry on the suit to recover the property which is valued at a million allars.

it is said on the other hand that the ground was purchased by the original roprietor of the Times directly from the trustees of the old brick church, that the reversion was at the same time purchased om the city authorities, and that the full consent of the latter as well as of the State legislature to the transfer were ob-

Greeley's War with Grant's Organ New York, Aug. 28.-The Times and Tribune are still discussing the merits of the Republican factions-the Tribune correcting what the Fimes asserts, and the Times declaring that the Tribune seeks to remarkable manner. There are four hun- avoid the Times' charges by a mixture of denial and accusation. The Union Reoublican General Committee, of which Mr. Greeley is chairman, is charged with aiming at a division among the Republicans of the city, by reason of its retusal o co-operate with the organization known as the Custom House party; and out of the dilemma caused by these two organizations, Mr. Greeley believes the safest and easiest way is for the regular Repubicans, under the Union Republican General Committee, to defeat the Murphy circulars, as they had been before defeated, and thus finish them. As it now stands, the State Convention will have to decid between the rival parties.

Mayor Hall says he will send a statement of the city accounts and debt to the Board of Aldermen, and the county ecounts and debt to the Board of Supervisors, to-day, and that these statements will be accompanied by a message of re-

commendation. Another Victim of the Westfield. The body of a man, supposed to be a the Westfield disaster, was found Monday floating in the Passaic

river, entirely naked, the left hand and

right arm gone and face disfigured. A City Hall at Auction, The Shariff of Paterson, N. J., advertises the sale of the City Hall, lot of horses and two fire engines, by auction, to satisfy a judgment of \$1,200 against

There was an attempt at the organization of a Protestant American party, at a ward. A party of 129 children started for the West yesterday, in charge of the chil-

Anniversary of the Decheauce. The French citizens are making preparations to celebrate the anniversary of he proclamation of the French Republic,

September 4 one year ago. The War on Tammeny.

to prosecute the leading men of the Tammany ring. Senators Trumbull, of Illi-nois, and Hendricks, were mentioned as

men of the right stamp.
Office-Seekers' Association. At a meeting of a local customhouse Republican association last evening, a committee was elected to procure situations for members of the association desiring appointments under the general

The Republican State Convention is called for Sept. 27 at Syracuse.

The Board of Health has directed a quarantine of thirty days of vessels from all ports infected with yellow fever,

Lowest Freights since 1861. Railway freights are again largely reduced to the West by the leading roads. Prices are now lower than at any time since 1861. The following are the new prices per hundred weight for first, second and third class freight from this city West: To Cleveland, 23; Sandusky, 28; Columbus, 28; Dayton, 31; Cincinnati, 32; Toledo, 37; Louisville, 38; St. Louis,

An oil train on the Eric Railroad near Burgen tunnel, was destroyed by fire yes- Constitutional Rights of the States terday. Eight cars were consumed and the track damaged for some distance. in the tenth amendment to the National Loss unknown. Caused by sparks from

the engine.
Hailroad Bonds Abroad. A correspondent of the Herald writing from Frankfort on the Maine, Aug. 10, says: The financial world has been much scandalized by the nonpayment of over due coupons by the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad, of several millions bonds. According to the same statement upward of nine millions have been placed here and hallond through the agency of Morris J. Birge. At a needing held here on the 8th inst., resolutions were passed for the purpose of concerting measures calculated to protect the interests of unfortunate bondholders. Southern Merchants.

A large number of Southern and West ern merchants are now in the city looking around among importers and getting ready 10 purchase their winter stock,

THE TURF.

The Great Four Mile Race.

Longfellow Beaten by Helmbold

races to day was nearly equal to last Thursday. The first race, a dash of hree-fourths of a mile, was won by Moselle, beating President in 1:211. There was a tremendous interes in the

great race between Longfellow and Helmbold. During the first three miles Longfellow led by from one to two lengths, Helmbold began to gain in the last eighth of the thirl mile, passing under the string a half length ahead. Longfellow lost steadily during the last mile, Helmbold leading three lengths at the first quarter, six lengths at the half-mile, and finishing sixteen lengths ahead of Longfellow, amid the most tremendous enthusiasm and cheers. Time, 7:491. The Opening at Chicago -Tennessee

Takes Third Purse. CHICAGO, Aug. 23 .- The inaugural meeting of the Dexter Park Driving Association, controlled by the new management, commenced to-day, under favoras ble circumstances. The weather was delightful and the attendance good, embracug a large proportion of ladies.

The first race called for hoses that never trotted better than three minutes: purse \$2,000, divided into one \$1,500, \$300 and \$200; six entries but only three horses started. Lina won the first heat, Virginia the second, and Autocrat the third. Lins won the race. Time, 2:411, 2:44, 2:48.

The second race was for a purse of \$3,000 for horses that never had trotted better than 2:29: divided into four purses. \$1,500, \$650, \$500 and \$800. There were seven entries, only four started, viz: A. H. Trask's Sleepy John; J. H. Gallagher's Voluntee; Graves Loomis' Queen of the West, and Oit-The first ver Towles' Tennessee. heat was won by Queen of the West; Sleepy John coming in second, Volunteer third and Tennessee fourth. Tennessee was the winner of the second heat; Sleepy John second, Queen of the West Volunteer fourth. The third, forth and fifth heats and the race were won by Sleepy John; Queen of the West taking the second purse, Tennessee the third and Volunteer the fourth.

At every call of this race much difficulty was incurred in getting the horses off in a satisfactory manner. At least | tration and the prostitution of legislation six attempts were made at each call before they got the word go. Third purse \$500, for running horses

for all ages, weight for age, single dash of seven-eight of a mile, there were nine entries and all the horses started. The race was very close and exciting. A blanket would have covered nearly the whole crowd from the start to the return. Blink Iron was the winner by a length.

ST. JOHNS, N. B. The Great Regatta.

Sudden Death of Renforth St. Johns, N. B , Aug. 23 .- The morn-

gathered on shore and in steamers and perpetual menace to public liberty. small boats. The St. John crew arrived first at the Judges boat and waited the arrival of the Tyne crew, who came at 7:15, dressed in white shirts and blue caps. Both crews were stripped and at the entire continent, the course pursued 7:25 flew away, the St. John leading by the national administration in its slightly. The Tyne crew then made a efforts to annex San Domingo are unjus-spurt and the St. John fell behind, but tiffiable usurpations and a wicked atthe steady stroke of the St. John told and | tempt to lay hold of the faith of this peogradually they drew ahead keeping the ple in their destiny for unworthy purposes ead, although the distance was shortened from the spurts of the Tyne.

When three quarters of a mile was reached the St. John led three lengths when Renforth, suddenly dropping his oar, fell over in the boat apparently in an apoplectic fit. The boat was then taken ashore and Renforth removed to his mariers. The St. John quietly palled over the

ourse in about forty minutes. The betting had been quite free two to one on the Tyne, chiefly among the Canadians and Pittsburg men. Renforth died at 8:48. His death has caused a feeling of profound regret.

LATER-After Renforth was brought ashore his recovery was but temporary and he had not been in the Claremont House 20 minutes, when he died. It is admitted that the race was fairly lost to the Tyne crew before Renforth was attacked. They reached the turning stake in 18 minutes and made the entire race in thirty-nine minutes.

New Monthly Magazine. We welcome the September number of this Magazine. The editor, Harrison, has a just conception of the wants and needs in this line of literature. Hazlitt was looked upon as one of the most discriminow to apply to purposes of most useful ness what education he had. In this Magazine we see the Alpha of the "what is to be" in Southern literature. We have read all the articles from one to five of "William of Orange." They are historically, not to say skilifully and tastefully drawn. We hope to see this Magazine lop off all apishness in pictures and in style and be what it can be, a representative, true literdistinguished is wyers from outside States | surely as the moon follows the sun,

WISCONSIN.

The Democracy in Council,

J. S. Doolittle for Governor.

The Platform of Principles. Madison, Wis., Aug. 23 .- The Demo eratic Convention met to-day. 154 delegates were present. It takes 200 to make a full convention. St. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, presided. The followesolutions were adopted:

party of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, hereby affirm, That we point with pride to the eco-nomical administration and limited amount of taxation that prevailed in the State under Democratic rule, as contrasted with the enormous body of taxation and profligate expenditures of succeeding Republican State administrations, and that the Democratic party, if restored to power, will observe economy, retrenchment and reform in every department of

the State Government.

2. That the wise restrictions enacted Constitution, reserving to the States respectively and to the people all powers not delegated to the United States, is one of the strongest safeguards of popular freedom. That the acts of Congress and of the Federal administration usurping powers not delegated and constitutional, and breaking down the distinctions between the powers of the State governmeats and those of the General Government, are destructive to constitutional liberty and threaten the overthrow of our existing form of local and Federal government and tend to the establishment of a permanent centralized despotism in longress and the National Executive, and that we denounce as a vicious off-shoot of the centralizing tendencies of the General Government the frequent attempt of the agents of the Federal administration to interfere ia local political affairs.

Tariff Monopolies. 2. That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue. That under the pretext of raising a revenue within the past ten years, the national Congress has estabished and continues that enormous robbery of the masses for the enrichment of of the few, known as the protective tariff, Saratoga, Aug. 23.—The crowd at the | a system which has swept our commerce from the sess, and fettered and oppressed every agricultural pursuit; a system of which the conventions of the Republican party equivocally and haltingly speak in their platforms, but which that party perpetuates in Congress, and from which the people may hope for no relief, but by the restoration of Democratic

The Vampire of Taxation.

4. That by its corruption and profliacy the present administration have uandered a large portion of the national main and enormous sums for the national treasury, that it is no answer to wise and economical use of the immense venue which an unprec has raised, a much greater reduction in the debt would have been accomplished. But the Democratic party opposes oppressive taxation for the mere sake of peedy payment of the debt, believing bat by wisdom and justice in the general adjustment of taxes and economy in the expenditure, the national debt may be paid with sufficient rapidity with but a ight burden upon the industry and reources of the people, and that we are opposed to all forms of national repudiaon, either of the debt or pensions and unties due the soldiers.

The Amendments and Amnesty. 5 That as the late amendments to the onstitution have been declared by the properly constituted authority to be a part of the fundamental law of the land ney are binding upon the people; that Democratic party, now as in the past, know no higher law than the Contitution; that the time honored principle f a strict construction applied by its framers and accepted by the wisest tatesman and jurist of the country. hould be observed in all legislation b Congress relative to the Constitution and its amendments. That the Democratic party is opposed to the withdrawal of civil or political rights from any class of the people, and that we demand the removal of all political disqualifications.

Corruption 6. The defalcations, embezzlements and corruptions of the National Adminiso the demands of unscrupulous lobbyats and greedy monopolists are a scanda and disgrace, the most dangerous blow to public credit and an intolerable outrage apon the tax-payers of the country.

Bayonet Government. 7. That as the representatives of a Constitution-loving and law-abiding party, we depricate and denounce every outbreak of lawlessness and violence, whether committed at the North or South, and that the acts of Congress which authorize the employment of a standing army to garrison places where elections are to be held and constitute a local police in the States, and which empowers officers of the Federal Administration to interpose military force for the purpose ing was clear and bright, and the water of overawing Conventions of the people, smooth. Throngs of spectators were are subservive of free government and a

Destiny and San Dominge. 8. That while the people of this country hope in time to come they may extend blessings of our form of government over f personal gain.

Brond Enough for All. WHEREAS, Believing no past habits of association and partisan affliction should prevent the citizens of a free country from co-pressing together for the succesof principles that are necessary for the public safety, and vital to the cause of good government; therefore Resolved. That we commend the prin

ciples herein announced to the calm and candid judgment of the people of all parties in the Sate, and we submit in their behalf and for the candidates nominsted upon this platform the support and suffrage of all our honest and patriotic fellow citizens. Speech of Senator Doolittie.

J. S. Doolittle was nominated Governor by one hundred and twenty-three of one hundred and fifty-four votes. He accepted in a carefully prepared speech Hopeing that he might do something to save the constitutional liberty of the Republican institutions in sub stance as well as in name. He briefly reviewed the country since the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the war, the emancipation proclamation and the 13th amendment abolishing slavery which he fully endorsed. He claimed that Lincoln ating of essayists. His idea was that man and Johnson sought in reconstruction the was best educated who best understood preservation of the rights of the States, nt the spirits of evil were un disregarding the oaths and pledges and the constitution of the Radical forced ty" is written by one who has enjoyed and a plan of reconstruction outside of the constitution by military despotism and collections. There is not an article in it gross usurpation. The Supreme Court was reconstructed so as not to interfere with their revoluti mary doings and cruel oppression of the la'e unfairly adopted, but there were

three possible ways of upsetting them, one by a decision of the Supreme Court that they were unconstitutional; adopting new amendments, or wiping them out, both of which he regarded as impracticable. By the use of the military to con-trol elections, which would be repugnant to a democratic government, negro freedom and suffrage were accomplished facts and could not be undone, nor did be believe the Democrats desired to undo them. A general amnesty, so as to re-store the character and intelligence to a voice in Southern affairs, was a remedy demanded. The greatest issue of the day was the restoration of the government to the basis of our fathers, against the Radi-The representatives of the Democratic cal dogma that the States had no right the Federal authority was bound to respect. He closed with an earnest appeal to all lovers of their country to dismiss buried

ssues and rally to the salvation of repubcan institutions. John A. Rice, of Waukes's county, was nominated Lieutenant Governor; Mi ton Montgomery, Secretary of State; Orton Klons, Treasurer; Edward J. Bragg atty, Gen. L. E. Johnson, State Prison missioners; N. D. Parker, Superin tendant of Public Institutions, and Jacob Boden, Commissioner of Immigration.

MONTANA. AN INDIAN WAR IMMINENT.

No Troops to Protect White Meni Washington, August 23 .- Gov. Potts Montana writes under date of August 2th, that the people in Gallatin Valley are so frightened at the presence of large bodies of Sioux Indians that be fears they will abandon the crops and fire to places of safety. He says the movements of the Sioux point to to a general Indian war on the settlements. He is organizing settlers and arming them, being in the greatest need of troops, and the Governor hopes that Sherman will send them the Com mand of the 2d U. S. Cavalry.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A Radical Row,

San Francisco, Aug. 23 .- The divi sion of the Republicans on local officers and the legislative tickets, caused as is lay cown a line of railway to bring for alleged, by the meddling of John C. Gorham, appears incurable. A mass meeting be the actual fact, and my information is of dissatisfied Republicans this evening repudiated the legislative and municipa minations, and appointed a committee to nominate a new ticket. After the meeting an affray occurre

etween Frank Prixby and Billy, Carr, who participated in the meeting, and W. W. Stow and friends of Gorham, in which a pistol and knife were drawn but no one injured.

ST. LOUIS.

The Hallroad Elephant. Sr. Louis, Aug. 23.-Judge Buckner of St. Charles, Mo, in behalf of Ran-dolph, Anderson, Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles counties, has filed a petithis complaint that they have paid some tion to the Circuit Court, asking that a proportion of the national debt. By a receiver be appointed to take charge of receiver be appointed to take charge of the North Missouri railroad, but not prayr an injunction to restrain the road. The Lincoln Monument at Springfield, III.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says he Board of Managers of the Lincoln Monument Association had a meeting resterday, and heard the report of Gov. glesby and D. L. Phillips, who had been to Chicopee, Mass, to examine the statue of Mr. Lincoln, which is being out there. They pronounce the resem-blance of the statue to Mr. Lincoln good; they also iccidentally looked after the prospect of raising enough funds to purthase the four groups of statuary which are yet needed to complete the original lesign of the monument, and have made fair start in that direction.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28. - The first new cot on was received by Thos. Hallen & Co., this morning. It was grown in Arkansas and classed as low middling, and sold for wenty five cents.

Tired of Life at Its Threshold. Miss Ella, daughter of Col. Fred Daly, f Torrance, Miss., suicided with laudaum last Monday night, after retiring from a party given in honor of her debut, having just graduated. She left a note for her mother, saying that she was tired of

KENPUCKY.

All but One County Heard from LOUI VILLE, Aug. 23.—Official returns from all the countles gives Leslie 126,-057; Harlar, Rep., 89,078. Leslie's majority 36,981. Wolf county, the only one remaining to be heard from, is reported to give Leslie 888, Harlan 216; making Leslie's majority 37,153. This is doubtless the correct vote. Funeral Honors to the Hero of

Corea. LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 23. - The funcral services of Lieut. Hugh W. McKee, who was ki led in Cores, will take place here to morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, The ceremonies will be conducted with full military honors, and the remains will be buried in the Lexington Cemetery. A second great fire occurred last night destroying sixteen houses on Broadway. Loss, \$100,000.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Grant is expected to visit Washington Reports of a crisis in the Italian government are said to be unfounded. I.hsca, N. Y., lost \$100,000 by fire yesterday, and Fort Wayne \$50,000. A negro at Wittsburg, Ark., has been ynched for a horrible outrage on a little

Prominent Radicals of Boston propose o put Jeweil on the track against Ben A collision in New Hampshire yesterday smashed an engine and twelve cars.

Nobody hurt. The Treasury has decided not to take final action just yet on collecting income tax from State officials. Official advices from China report the

coming crop of Oolong tea equal to last season's, while prices opened 4 higher. The latest revenue decision is that no cancellation of stamps is legal unless the cancellor's name and the date are legible. Prince Bismarck and the Emperer William invite contributions from American toward rehabilitating the Strasbourg ibrary.

hundred and fifty millions at 3 per cent. Jay Cooke wont touch that: there isn't margin enough. A New Yorker is pronounced incape because he killed his wife and tried to kill his two children, failing in which he cut

Spain is putting forth loan of one

think will try it.

Read Scribner's Monthly for September. The article on the "Co education of the Sexes," by Alexander Hyde, is worth the cost of the magazine. "Home and Socieseen both to the full. "The Old Cabinet" but what is good. It is the best magazine published in this country. We will say of it, that it is one of the few periodicals it pays to out the leaves. Many good things, sal and otherwise, are never read

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FOREIGN.

many. The Progress of the Cholera

> Trials. RUSSIA

No French Alliance. New York, August 23 .- The Russian Minister Catacazy, has informed the correspondent of a city paper that he placed no reliance upon cable reports of an alli-ance between France and Russia.

Extensive Preparations for War. The mails by the steamer Russia con tain the following important dispatch sent to the London Telegraph from Silesburg, "I have the best authority for stating

that the military organization in Russia is now being pushed on at high pressure, The Prussian system of forced service, without exception, being vigorously carried out. In view of the enormous extent of the Empire, provisional depots are to be established. Officers are examining the frontiers, and are making reports to the Government of the same fashion which has given the Germans such advantage in their offensive compaigns. "The experiment is also being tried

ow soon a corps d'armee advancing can from a good quarter, everything in a political sense promises favorably for the future relations of Germany and Austria. The only ground for apprehension is understood to lie in the possibility of an al liance between France and Russia, and have reason for believing that this contingency, if not the main cause of the meeting of the Emperors at Gastein, will be one of the questions most seriously discussed during their interviews." A Direct Post.

St. Patersburg, Aug. 12.-According o the Gales negotiations have been opened between Russia and the United States for the establishment of a direct postal ommunication between the two coun-

The Havages of the Cholera. Late foreign papers contain accounts of the cholers in Russia, from which it Thiers' Presidency-\$60,000,000 of pears that there is a heavy mortality from the disease in that country, in pro portion to the population. From the first appearance of cholera on the 29th August, 1870, there have been in St. Pe-

ersburg 6,817 cases, and 2,797 deaths. In Moscow and its environs, the epi demic is of a very malignant character, and in some remote villages; where medical assistance is difficult to obtain, it has committed fearful ravages. The following is the report from Moscow of the 1st nstant: Cases remaining, 528; new cases, 69: deaths, 23. Since the 13th of March here have been 3,568 cases in Moscow, and 1,643 deaths. The cholera has ap peared in several parts of the governmen of V'ladimir, but the proportion of fatal cases is small. At Cronstradt, up to the 29th July, there were 489 cases, and 211 deaths. At Riga there were 100 cases in two days. At Wilns, up to the 11th of July, there had been 1,186 cases, and 512 deaths. At Famboff, a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, 2,504 cases were reported up to the 21st of July, and 1,245 deaths. At Regbiusk, a very important corn depot on the Volga, more than half the cases proved fatal. Many of the

more favorable. GERMANY.

inhabitants were leaving the country

where the disease was most prevalent,

but in some sections the accounts are

The States of Bayaria. MUNICH, Aug. 21.-The Official Press emphatically contradicts the rumor of the roposed military convention between russia and Bavaria, observing that the King is the ally and not the vassal of the Emperor William. He is ready to sacrifice the personal

interests to the good of his fatherland, out has not abdicated his rights as King f Bayaria, and will not disregard the luties owing to his own country. After this all reports of the further ap reach of Prussia and Bavaria are con idered groundless.

Serious Strikes. New York, Aug. 22 -Mail advices from Berlin, dated Aug. 12, state that the masons still continue on their strike, without any hope of an amicable ar Nine bundred workmen in the North

German Machine Manufacturing Company's employment have likewise struck on the ground of the dismissal of the cashier of their strike bund. Many of the men were desirous of resuming work on the next day, but found themselves locked

Employers in several branches of in dustry are said to be so embittered by the strike movement as to be resolved, on the slightest provocation, to resort to a lock out as a counter move.

Nearly all the masons of Stettin have struck at the instigation of the delegates from Berlin. Agitators are busy in other towns. It had been proposed to recruit the contingent of masons for their parts but the authorities are averse to the measure, which would fill Berlin with operatives and might act as new fuer to

Serious disturbances are apprehended at the end of the quarter, when rent will become due. Many working men have notice to quit their dwellings, both money and suitable dwellings being scarce. The iron founders have declared their intention to hold their present dwellings by main force. A great number of cheap aborers' cottages were to have been built this summer had the masons continued on work.

Cholera in Berlin. Berlin, Aug. 23 .- There have been four cases of cholera in this city, two of which resulted in death. Personals.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil

have arrived in this city. The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Sangenscheralback, near Wiesbaden. Prince Frederick William has returned from his visit to England.

AUSTRIA

Who Shall Re Prime Minister!

THE Rothschild family, is shout to celbe if the leaves were cut, was established at Frankfort, in 1771.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Railroad Disaster-The Ballot Bill Extensive Labor Strikes in Ger--Trouble at Newcastle. LONDON, Aug. 28.-A railroad collis on last evening near Leicester injured

At a meeting held in Birmingham last Revelations of the Communist vening the Lords were condemned for having rejected the ballet bill. At Newcastle workmen avow a strike, and new hands have been employed in their place. A riot is anticipated. LATER,-The disturbances at New castle on the Tyne continue and the suthorities contemplate calling out the mili tia to effect the restoration of order.

Cholera. A foreign ship arrived at Shields with cholers on board.

Ireland's Viceroy-The Potato Blight. It is authoritatively denied that Chihester Fortescue will succeed Ewl Spener as Viceroy of Ireland. LONDON, Aug. 23.-The report of elight of the potato crop in Ireland is ex-

aggersted. Lord Ripon's Impressions of Wash-NEW YORK, Aug. 23.-London papers ast received give the proceedings of the British Parliament on the ballot bill. In advocating the passage of the bill in the

House of Lords on the 10th inst., Lord Ripon spoke of the election in the District of Columbia which he witnessed while in this country, and said that though the contest was one of race, white versus black, yet the election was confacted with the utmost tranquillity. This he added, was evidence that the ballot conduces in a remarkable degree to the tranquillity, simplicity and order of elec-

Duke Somerset, debating the measure

FRANCE.

aid the government was in a difficulty, and wanted a rallying cry. All its measures had broken down. It was the most unlucky government that ever was. What a mess they had made of it in the park here and in the park in Ireland. Their army could not march, and their ships ould not swim The government did not much care whether the bill was passed of not. It would answer their purpose either

> VERSAILLES, Aug. 23 .- The prolongaion of the power of Thiers is now as-Another installment of 300,000,000 francs of the indemnity has been paid the iermars. At a meeting of the Deputies of the left in committee a bill was adopted for the disarmament of the National Guard It is ascerted that. Thiers accents the bil as a Government measure. It is though that all parties in Paris will agree upon the gradual disarmament of the National

Guard, when the bill for the reorganizaion of the army becomes a law. Commune Horrors - How One of Darboy's Companions Died. Paris, Aug 10, by mail.-Evidence was given yesterday before a court man tial at Vorsailles, of a most terrible de cription. Dr. Paymoyen testified that the Commune on the 24 h of May formed a kind of court martial at La Petite Roudette. He saw a man condemned to death in five minutes, by some young wretches about 17 or 18 years of age,

who gave themselves airs of the greatest poortance. A young soldier was tried for the crime f not joining the Commune. His bands were bound behind his back, and he was ortured in a most inhuman manner. 'Kneel," shouted the chief of these assassins, and the soldier knelt down. "Get up," and he rosa. He was then made to neel again, a handkerchief was tied over his eyes, and then re adjusted, and finally the poor lad was shot, and his body toss-

ed into a vegetable cart, amid shouts and aughter. Four other persons were murdered in a similar manner. Among them was M. Surat, who had managed to escape from prison, but who was caught by some of he juvenile officers at a barricade and brought back. A woman demanded the onor of killing him, and she set on the infortunate prelate with a peniard, striking at his face, but the Bishop kept her off with his hands. At last losing patience and jeered by the crowd this fury drew a revolver and shot down her vic

VERSAILLES, Aug 20 .- The evidence

given before the court marrial establishes the fact that federals disguised as firemen fed the flames in Paris with petroleum. M. Callet a prison director under the Commune, deposed that he received Ferre's order to shoot the hostages under his charge and that he declined to comply therewith.

In the courtmartial to day the argument for the prosecution was concluded and the counsel for the prisoners commenced to sum up. The accused Ferre attempted to read a printed defence, in

which ne declares that he looks to the

future rehabilitation of France for ven-

pe mitted to proceed,

geance. He was called to order and not

Ferre's Defence.

It is reported that Rivet, not Marc Girardin, will be the reporter of the comdites on the prolongation of Thiers' A committee of inquiry has been apsointed by the Assembly to investigate the actions of the delegate government, of which M. Gambetta was the head.

The investigation will be commenced immediately, and Gen. Chaussey and M. Gambetta have been ordered to appear, and explain before the committee their action under the authority of that government. How Long will the Assembly Sit Gamberta has proposed to the Republi-

can Union Deputies a dissolution of the

The government here is a cting in con

cert with that of Italy to prevent the introduction of cholers in o either coun

ODD FELLOWS.

Assembly on the first of May, 1872.

Urios, N. Y., Aug. 23.-At the annua VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The Free Press to- session of the Grand Encampment, held on Wednesday last, there were assembled day, in a leading editorial, hints at the this evening, the following officers were represents ives of twenty-one young tailretirement of Baron Buest, and urges as elected: Thomas Pruden, of New York, road companies in different sections, of a political demonstration his election as Grand Patriarch; Win, Gould, of Buffalo, Georgia. Deputy from Vienna in the Austrian Par- Grand High Priest; Charles V. Clark, of New York, Grand Scribe; George Smith, d New York, Grand Treasurer; John H. White, of Albean, Grand Representative. chrate the centenary of the banking-house | The total Eccampment membership is to which it owes its fortune. The firm | 3.679; not increase during the year, 609; total receipts, \$18,409 70.



Children's Blouse Suits. Children's Harvard Suits. Boys' School Suits. Boys' Dress Suits.

Youths' Dress & Business Suits!

Nobby Suits for Men's Wear. Genuine Bannockburn Cheviot Suits

Office Suits, Traveling Suits,

Dress Coats! Evening Coats!

Dress and Busil ess Shirts. An Elegant Shirt for \$2.

Pantaloon Drawer Cadeta' Uniforms Made to Order.

NOBBY NECK WEAR

LIGHT UNDERWEAR!

GLOVES, COLLARS! TRUNK .: TRUNKS! TRUNKS HUNTINGTON'S.

No. 34 North Summer Street, NEAR UNION.

apr21 codtljan972. TOBACCO.

Bealers in Leaf. Manufactured and Revenue Regulations Concerning For the benefit of a large number of persons who deal in tobacco and cigars, and who may be laboring under wrong impressions in regard to the existing revenue laws, we furnish the following:

DEALERS IN LE F TOBACCA A special tax, at the rate of \$25 a year, imposed upon every person whose busi ness it is, for himself or on commission, to sell or offer for sale leaf tobacco, Farmers and planters can coll their own production, of tobacco received by them as rent from tenants, who have produced the same on their lands, without paying any special tax. Dealers in leaf tobacco are required to

enter daily, in a book kept for that pur-

pose, the amount of their purchasee and

sales in accordance with prescribed form MANUFACTURED T. BACC'S DEA' ENG. A special tax at the rate of \$5 a year is imposed upon every person whose busi-ness it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, smulf br cigars, whose an-unal sales do exceed \$100. This will entitle any person to sell cigars, packed in boxes and stamped as required by law, to the amount not exceeding \$100 worth a year by the box, without paying a specia tax, but a dealer cannot sell any cigars at retail without having paid the special tax.

(Sec. 85, act July 20, 1868.) TWIST TOBACC Sec. 61. Act July 20, 1868, imposes a tax of 32 cents per pound on all tobacco twisted by hand or raduced from lesf into a condition to be consumed, or otherwise prepared without the use of any machinor instrument, and without being pressed r sweetened.

The law does not require that there shall be any radical change in the natural leaf, or any extended mode of preparation, or any process of reduction which cannot be performed by hand and without the aid of any machine or instrument. Therefore all tobacco twisted by hand or prepared by any process, however simple, for consumption or use, must be packed as prescribed by law for manufactured tobacco, and the tax of 32 cents per pound paid thereon. A y person who manufactures or sells wist tobacco in violation of section 61, act July, 1868, on conviction will be fixed from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and imprisoned from one to five years. CIGAUS.

rom boxes packed, and manufactured to bacco from wooden packages, stamped and anded in the manner prescribed by law; but this provision does not authorize or warrant the practice of retailing cigars from show cases or maturactured tobacco from glass jars, etc. Sales can legally be made only from the

Retail dealers are allowed to retail eigars

stamped package, the presence of the revenue stamp being always necessary to give currency to the goods

Section 72 makes it the daty of every person who empties any stamped box, hog, vesse, wrapper, or envelop of any kind containing tobacco, sunff or eigars, to de stroy the stamp d per ion. The law in this respect will be at findently compiled with if the stamp is thoroughly munisted or destroyed, without destroying the par-ticular part of the box, jar, bladder, bag or other inclosure used in packing tobacco, stuff and cig rs.

Ar the Kimball House, ME PERRY H. OLIVER, a prominent

itimen of America , Ga , died very sudlenly on Sunday, the 16 h inst. Mr. Oliver was in fore the was the owner and exhibitor of 'B.ind Tore," whom he carried on a tour through Europe.